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PILLSBURY WINTHROP SHAW PITTMAN, LLP P.O. BOX 10500				STORK, KYLE R	
	MCLEAN, VA 22102				PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Application/Control Number: 10/044,913 Page 2

Art Unit: 2178

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This final office action is in response to the amendment filed 27 March 2006.

2. Claims 1-20 are pending. Claims 1, 6, 11, and 16 are independent claims. The rejection of claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 under Hurwood et al. (US 6772137, filed 20 June 2001) and further in view of Shanahan (EP 1143356, published 10 October 2001) and Summerlin et al. (US 6553365, filed 13 June 2000) has been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1, 6, 11, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hurwood et al. (US 6772137, filed 20 June 2001, hereafter Hurwood) and further in view of Clendinning et al. US 2002/0107861, filed 7 December 2000, hereafter Clendinning).

Hurwood discloses a method for using extensible markup language to normalize objects that are stored in one or more of a plurality of object repository types, the method comprising the steps of:

The object comprises metadata (column 6, lines 24-28)

**Art Unit: 2178** 

 Identifying the at least one object stored in the one or more of the plurality of object repository types (column 3, line 41- column 16: Here, a query is submitted.
 The information satisfying the query is identified and processed to conform to a proper format)

Page 3

- Extracting at least one portion of the at least one object, wherein the at least one portion is extracted in extensible markup language (XML) format (column 6, lines 45-51: Here, the query report presents data in the XML format)
- Transmitting the at least one portion to a processor (Figure 2; column 5, lines 14 16)
- Processing the at least one portion (Figure 2; column 5, lines 16-34)
  Hurwood fails to specifically disclose determining, from the plurality of object repository types, the one or more object repository types that store at least one object. However, Hurwood suggests that based upon a search query, determining a repository type, and then obtaining an object from the repository storing the object (Figure 1; column 2, line 57- column 3, line 9, 28-40, 56- column 4, line 3: Here, several repository types are disclosed, including Sybase™ OLAP, SQL, SAN, and Microsoft Access™. The search query is modified to comply with the proper format of the repository). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Hurwood's suggestion of determining repository types with Hurwood, since it would have allowed a user to enter a single query and query several data repositories (column 3, line 56- column 4, line 3).

Hurwood fails to specifically disclose generating a meta-document representation of a portion of a repository and normalizing the one or more repositories, wherein processing the meta-document representation comprises mapping a field in the meta-document representation with a field designation identifier. However, Clendinning discloses generating a meta-document representation of a portion of a repository (paragraph 0038) and normalizing the one or more repositories, wherein processing the meta-document representation comprises mapping a field in the meta-document representation with a field designation identifier (paragraphs 0048-0051). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Clendinning with Hurwood, since it would have allowed a user to maintain real time data in all databases (Clendinning: paragraph 0049).

As per independent claim 6, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1. Claim 6 is similarly rejected.

As per independent claim 11, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1. Claim 11 is similarly rejected.

As per independent claim 16, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1. Claim 16 is similarly rejected.

5. Claims 2-4, 7-9, 11-14, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hurwood and Clendinning, and further in view of Shanahan (EP 1143356, published 10 October 2001).

Art Unit: 2178

As per dependent claim 2, Hurwood and Clendinning discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Hurwood fails to specifically disclose the method wherein some of the metadata is preserved. However, Shanahan discloses the method wherein some of the metadata is preserved (paragraph 0015: Here, metadata has the ability to adapt to changes. This preserves some of the metadata).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Hurwood's method with Shanahan's method, since it would have allowed a user to easily modify and store metadata.

As per dependent claim 3, Hurwood, Clendinning, and Shanahan disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 2, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Shanahan discloses the method wherein the metadata that is preserved includes at least one of author, title, subject, date created, date modified, list of modifiers, and link list information (paragraph 0015).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Hurwood and Shanahan's method with Shanahan's method, since it would have allowed a user to store data about a document.

As per dependent claim 4, Hurwood and Clendinning disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Hurwood fails to specifically disclose mapping at least one field in the at least one object with a field designation identifier. However, Shanahan discloses the method further comprising the

Art Unit: 2178

step of mapping at least one field in the at least one object with a field designation identifier (paragraph 0021: Here, the data is mapped to tags such as <MYNAME> and <WANT>).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Hurwood's method with Shanahan's method, since it would have allowed a user to easily add data to be stored.

As per dependent claim 7, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 2. Claim 7 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 8, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 3. Claim 8 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 9, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 4. Claim 9 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 12, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 2. Claim 12 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 13, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 3. Claim 13 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 14, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 4. Claim 14 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 17, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 2. Claim 17 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 18, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 3. Claim 18 is similarly rejected.

Art Unit: 2178

As per dependent claim 19, the applicant discloses the limitations similar to those in claim 4. Claim 19 is similarly rejected.

6. Claims 5, 10, and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hurwood and Clendinning in further view of Summerlin et al. (US 6553365, filed 13 June 2003, patent 22 April 2003, hereafter Summerlin).

As per dependent claim 5, Hurwood and Clendinning disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Hurwood fails to specifically disclose the method wherein the processor comprises at least one of a full-text engine, a metrics engine, and a taxonomy engine. Summerlin discloses the method wherein the processor comprises at least one of a full-text engine, a metrics engine, and a taxonomy engine (Figure 6; column 12, lines 16-20: Here, the taxonomy engine searches the database).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Hurwood's method with Summerlin's method, since it would have allowed a user to search a metadata repository for information.

As per dependent claim 10, the applicant discloses the system for execution of the method of claim 5. Claim 10 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 15, the applicant discloses the system for execution of the method of claim 5. Claim 15 is similarly rejected.

As per dependent claim 20, the applicant discloses the system for execution of the method of claim 5. Claim 20 is similarly rejected.

Application/Control Number: 10/044,913 Page 8

Art Unit: 2178

### Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 27 March 2006, with respect to the combination of Hurwood and Shanahan have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that Hurwood and Shanahan are non-analogous art (page 8). However, the examiner respectfully disagrees. The problem to be solved is preserving metadata information within an XML document (claim 2). While Hurwood discloses the use of an XML document containing report data, Hurwood does not teach preserving the data for subsequent access. Shanahan solves this problem by saving the metadata so that it may be modified (paragraph 0015). Therefore, Shanahan and Hurwood are both directed toward the same field of endeavor.

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The applicant's argument that Hurwood and the combination of Hurwood,
Shanahan, and Summerlin fail to teach all the amended limitations of the claims (page
7), is persuasive. Therefore, the Clendinning reference has been added to address the amended claim limitations.

#### Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyle R. Stork whose telephone number is (571) 272-4130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2178

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Kyle R Stork Patent Examiner Art Unit 2178

krs